



# THE AMERICAN

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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

#### PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President . . . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

REASSURING reports come to us from Pekin through Chinese sources. No direct word from minister or other foreigner in Pekin has, however, been received. And this fact causes some suspicion of the truthfulness of the Chinese reports. But if the Chinese are not grossly deceiving us the ministers and other foreigners at Pekin were safe at a late date, at a later date than that of their rumored massacre, and owed their safety not to the small marine guards of the Powers detailed in early June to Pekin but to the protection of Chinese troops. In fact it would appear that the

main killing of foreigners resulted from what we may rightly call the invasion of China by Seymour's column, in which we took part, and the capture of the Taku forts in which we took no part. Furthermore, it appears this action of the Powers, exciting the Boxers to greater frenzy, causing many bodies of Chinese troops to take sides with the Boxers and making the occasion for Prince Tuan to lead a revolution, greatly exaggerated the difficulties of the Chinese government, made its task of suppressing the disorders thus breaking into revolution and protecting the foreigners, especially the ministers at Pekin, a much more difficult one.

Altogether the course of the Powers is not appearing in a flattering light. Of gross and indefensible acts of aggression they appear to have been guilty. And their only excuse is that they were misled by reports misrepresenting the situation, reports set afloat from Pekin, even from within the walls of the legations, and set afloat with no honest purpose but rather a shameful purpose of causing an invasion of China, and occupation of Pekin by foreign troops, in the hope that it would be followed by an opening of China to general exploitation and despoilment by the western peoples.

Now it must be remembered that such statement rests on the Chinese statement of facts, and Chinese, to make their side of the argument look brightest, and not unlike other peoples, may have been tempted to discolor the facts in a way to sustain their case. But the report that a revolution led by Prince Tuan at Pekin had succeeded, that the Empress Dowager had been stripped of her power, that the Emperor had been killed, seems to have been at least premature. Prince Tuan has been, indeed, leading a revolutionary party but has been opposed by Prince

**The Situation.** Ching, with an army of 10,000 men in Pekin itself. And said Prince Ching, not without difficulty, has so far been able to protect the foreign ministers and other foreigners, though several of the legations have had to be abandoned to the revolutionists and been sacked. And with early promised assistance it is expected he will get the upper hand of Prince Tuan, put down the revolution so accentuated, indeed precipitated by foreign invasion, and suppress the Boxers. Further, the revolutionary outbreak is confined to the two northern provinces, Pe-chi-li and Shantung, and Prince Ching has the support, though it seems to be little more than the moral support, the good will, of the Viceroys of the southern provinces. This is the substance of reports from Chinese sources. And partial confirmation of such comes in a dispatch from the British Admiral at Taku who, however, can only report that it is rumored that Prince Ching is taking the part as stated above.

These reports come through Sheng, Director General of the Imperial Telegraphs, stationed at Shanghai.

On the 8th of July he sent this dispatch from Shanghai to Minister Wu at Washington: "On July 3rd two legations at Pekin still preserved. All ministers safe. Rebellious troops and rioters make many attacks and suffer many losses. Imperial government is protecting, but meets difficulty in doing so."

It appears from this that the Imperial Government is meeting its international obligations to the best of its ability. It does not follow, however, that the Powers are without excuse to send troops to Peking. If they have reasonable cause to doubt the ability of said Imperial Government to give to their ministers adequate protection, they have not only excuse to send, but it is their duty to send troops to Peking in an endeavor to save their ministers where they fear said government will fail. And this very dispatch of Sheng does give to the Powers reasonable cause to doubt the ability of the Imperial Government to protect their ministers. For in it there is expression of such doubt. He states that the "Imperial Government is protecting" the ministers, but explicitly adds that "it meets difficulty in doing so." To make an effort to send troops at once to the assistance of their ministers at Peking, to make common cause with the Imperial forces to beat off attacks on the legations, secure the safety of their citizens, official and other, is the duty of the Powers.

And justified were the Powers in making up the column under command of Admiral Seymour, and starting it on the road to Peking some time ago, if the situation was then such as to give them cause to fear for the safety of their legations. And it is said that later events, the attacks on the legations and the destruction of all but two, show that they had such justification. But this does not follow. For we must take into consideration the part that the dispatch of that column may have had in exciting such attacks. It may be that but for the dispatch of that column the anti-foreign wrath would never have reached the acute stage that it has, and the Imperial Government been amply able to protect the legations and the foreign ministers. And this is the claim of said government. If there is sound foundation for it the dispatch of Seymour's column was a grievous blunder and an act of aggression not warranted by the situation, and that the Chinese Government might well have resented as an act of war. Indeed, whenever one nation land its troops on the soil of another for the protection of its citizens it invades the sovereignty of that other nation and runs the risk of war. And in starting Seymour's polyglot column for Peking this was a risk that the Powers took, a risk which we verily believe the situation did not warrant them in taking. For what we do know is that the march of that column added fire to the anti-foreign movement, was the cause of the desertion of many Imperial troops to the Boxers, and so converted the Boxer mob which the Imperial Government did

not fear, and felt itself quite able to control, into an armed force before which it quailed. In short, it is likely that if the Powers had not interfered when there was no cause to interfere, they would have no cause for interference now. But, as we have hinted, we incline to the belief that some of the Powers are rather glad to have a ground for interference.

#### Or Was It a Blunder?

In short, it is likely that if the Powers had not interfered when there was no cause to interfere, they would have no cause for interference now. But, as we have hinted, we incline to the belief that some of the Powers are rather glad to have a ground for interference.

Now it appears that the Chinese Imperial Government is not inclined to treat the acts of aggression on the part of the Powers, the firing on the Taku forts and the invasion of Chinese soil by foreign troops, acts which led to great enlargement of the Boxer mobs, and greatly added to its troubles, as causes for war. Rather does it show determined inclination to keep peace with the Powers if that be possible. But if it finally comes to war it will be found that China is not ill-prepared as she was found to be in the war with Japan. The surprise of the Powers is the effective armament that a goodly part of the mob army that is now opposing their forces, that part that deserted from the Imperial Government forces, is found to have. And this starting an inquiry to be set on foot in England and

Europe has resulted in the discovery that since the war with Japan China has imported from England 71 guns for fortifications, 123 field guns and 297 machine guns, together with large amounts of ammunition for such guns, and from Germany 460,000 Mauser rifles. And this is not all, for there seems to be little question that the Chinese have factories of their own turning out modern rifles and ammunition.

As we have said the government of the Empress Dowager, and there is little danger of the anti-foreign and warlike Prince Tuan overthrowing it, is much indisposed to engage in war.

#### The German Emperor Breathes War.

But then comes the German Emperor who, bidding farewell to a squadron ordered to the East, breathes only words of war, avows his determination not to rest "till China is subdued."

And if he follow up such words by acts he will drive China to war and probably find the task of subduing that empire one far beyond his strength. For as plainly evidenced by a proclamation of the Empress Dowager issued some months since, and from which we quoted a few weeks since, the Chinese Government, while seeking peace, has firm resolution to resist attacks upon its sovereignty. And though China as a state is much decentralized, though the Viceroy of the eighteen provinces have almost the powers of independent sovereigns, and rule their provinces quite independently of one another, each adopting such policies, such plans for defense as seem best to him and without any general plan, there is power in this decentralized mass, and if brought to work in harmony irresistible power. For the units, the provinces, of this empire have been called upon to put themselves in shape to resist aggression and many of them can no longer be said to be ill-prepared. For the Viceroy of many, seeing the need, have exerted themselves to procure modern arms and prepare armies on fighting plans and not on plans for show.

Each province has its own army and many their own navies. War comes and the central government makes requisition on the Viceroy of the different provinces for soldiers and for money.

#### Cause of China's Weakness in the Japanese War.

Upon the manner in which the Viceroy responds to such requisitions is the power of the central government largely dependent. In the Japanese war many of the Viceroy gave no hearty or adequate support to the Peking government. Some had well drilled and well armed troops. But such they did not send to Peking to meet the requisitions. They hastily gathered together bodies of men from the scum of their population, put in their hands obsolete weapons and sent them. At a result Japan had an easy conquest, the world surprised at the collapse of the defense or lack of defense of the Chinese Government ridiculed and came to greatly underrate the power of China, a power not exerted in the Japanese war. But let the German Emperor start a war with the declaration that he will not rest till China is subdued and he will drive the Chinese to unite to resist. And if they once unite in resistance the German Emperor will not be able to find the forces to subdue them.

THE Empress Dowager, who by best reports still lives and rules, though fighting for her life, probably regards the landing of great bodies of foreign troops at Taku with mixed feelings.

#### Foreign Troops on China's Soil.

Avowedly landed for the purpose of re-establishing order, and as it may turn out to assist her in suppressing the rebellion of Prince Tuan, the Boxers and so securing the safety of foreigners in China, she may welcome their coming. For they may be used to help her. But, looking farther ahead, looking to the time when they will have occupied Peking, and under one plea and another prolonged their stay, she may well regard their coming with alarm. However, to their landing the Chinese Government is likely to raise no objection. To Taku the Powers are hurrying troops from all quarters. It is estimated that 75,000 troops of different national-



ities have already been landed at Taku, are on their way to Taku, or under orders to go there. And to this force the United States will contribute about 11,000 men. But all this force can hardly be assembled at Taku before September 1st. And the demand is for action now, not six weeks hence. So there is a turning to Japan and Japan responds by sending at once an army of 23,000 men, these in addition to the soldiers she has heretofore landed in China. And this army, which outnumbers the whole international force now at Taku and at Tien Tsin, is expected to march directly on Peking. And Japan taking this position, taking it with the consent of all, and perhaps at the express wish of some of the Powers, one of those questions is raised that threatens danger. Japan thus taking the lead, taking upon herself the duty of rescuing the ministers of all the Powers from danger, will naturally deem herself entitled to some particular compensation. And the Powers think only of making that compensation at the expense of China. In Great Britain it is nonchalantly suggested that Japan be allowed to compensate herself by taking Korea. This amounts to a suggestion that Japan be given compensation at the expense of Russia, for Russia regards Manchuria and Korea as destined to be her own. Meanwhile there come nice stories, mainly circulated by the British, of the barbarism of Russian troops in China, reports of Russian troops "killing and wounding friendly Chinese simply because their skin was yellow, and respecting the lives of neither women nor children,"—stories that if true ought to put an end to all harmony, all co-operation with such troops at once, stories that if not true are hardly calculated to promote friendly relations between British and Russians.

AND now a word more about the compensation that the Powers seem to expect for restoring order in China. For Japan territorial compensation is talked of in the shape of Korea, to

**The Question of Compensation, Territorial and Other.**

which Russia will of course object. And Germany's lord certainly expects to exact the same kind of compensation, only that he will want a whole extra province as compensation for the murder of his minister at Peking. Now if the Powers go ahead with this idea of exacting compensation for restoring order, the campaign of the allies will be nothing less than a campaign of conquest. And before they are through they will like to be at bloody war with China and between themselves. And it is our place not to get mixed up in such blood shedding.

Wars for spoils and trade are very much against our taste. But for the part we may take in re-establishing order in China our Administration is looking for compensation—compensation not in territory but in trade. The Chinese policy of the United States is set forth in a circular letter sent by Secretary Hay to members of our diplomatic corps for their information and guidance. This circular sets forth that it is the policy of the United States to oppose a breaking up of China, not take part in its breaking up,

**Secretary Hay Announces Our Policy.**

for the interests of American trade demand the preservation of Chinese entity. Our purpose in sending troops to China is declared to be, first, to open up a way to Peking and rescue American officials, missionaries, and others there; second, to afford such protection as is possible to American life and property everywhere in China; third, to guard and protect all American interests; fourth, to aid "to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters." A very broad and elastic purpose this last, to be taken without consent of Congress. And then comes the most important paragraph of all: "It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights

guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

Thus it is the President's declared purpose to use our troops in China "to preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity," to oppose those who would destroy these, and to the end of safe-guarding "for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." And this

**Which is to Fight in Alliance With England for the Open Door.**

declaration of purpose has been formally communicated to the Powers. They who are looking to territorial compensation in China are warned that the United States will oppose any breaking of China's territorial entity as hurtful to our trade rights. They are warned in gentle diplomatic language that any seizure of Chinese territory will place them in conflict with the United States, that any such seizure, as threatening our trade interests, will be looked upon as an unfriendly act. We suppose that if in taking any piece of Chinese territory they would agree to keep an open door to our trade for ever and ever that would make the seizure all right. But this being refused we presume it is to be understood, and the Powers intended to understand, that we would fight for the open door, fight for the safe-guarding of our trade interests.

This was England's declared policy of two years ago, the bluntly declared policy of the "open door or war." When Russia seized Port Arthur and slammed the door shut, however, Great Britain promptly crawled. Perhaps with the United States backing up such policy Britain will have enough sand to stand by such policy. But how does the prospect of the United States and Britain fighting together for the open door, the fight which pursuit of the President's policy promises to lead to, strike the American people?

THE Democrats and their allies formally opened their campaign at Lincoln on Friday, holding meetings to ratify the work of the Kansas City convention. The Fusion Populists and Silver Republicans held a meeting in the afternoon, and the Democrats a meeting on the evening of the same day. And at the first meeting was the work of the Kansas City convention just as heartily ratified as at the second. For it is to Bryan and Stevenson, not Bryan and Towne their own nominees, that the Fusion-Populist leaders are pledging their support and in the hope that the rank and file will follow them.

When the Democratic Convention refused to take the Bryan-Towne ticket these Fusion Populists ceased to support it. Towne himself, though he has not yet decided whether to accept the

**Towne and the Fusion-Populist Vote.**

nomination of the Sioux Falls Convention or not, whether to let his name stand for Vice-President on a Fusion Populist ticket or to withdraw it, promptly declared that he proposed to give all the power he possessed to the advocacy of the principles of "our grand leaders"—Bryan and Stevenson. He recognizes that the nomination of Stevenson has given dissatisfaction among Fusion Populists, not so much because of dislike of Stevenson as for the reason that his nomination was an emphatic turning down of their claims and a sounding of the death knell of their party. And it is Towne's aim to bring that vote, now so much disinclined to come, to the support of Bryan and Stevenson. That is his sole aim and he avows it. With that aim in view will he steer his course.

"Certain plans," he announces, "have been proposed to smooth out the present friction. A proposition has been presented that in Nebraska, and perhaps in South Dakota, the Democrats give up the entire state ticket in return for the Presidential electors."

That is a price that the Democrats in those states will not like to pay. To ask them to pay that price would be to put their loyalty to Bryan to a severe strain.

"It is also suggested," Mr. Towne further announces,

"that in order to be sure to keep the Populist states in line it might be well to permit the National Committee to name an out-and-out Populist for Vice-President, with the understanding that the electors resulting therefrom shall vote for Bryan and Stevenson."

We should think that the Fusion Populists who are put out by the nomination of Stevenson would be mighty well pleased by this proposition! In fact it is a dishonest proposition, a proposition to catch votes for Bryan and Stevenson, or at least for Stevenson, by deception.

"The third plan," says Mr. Towne, "is that I withdraw."

BUT we have strayed away from what we started out to say about the Lincoln ratification meetings—the meeting of the Fusion Populists and Silver Republicans and the meeting of the Democrats. It would be just as well in the future if they would meet together, it would save trouble and wear and tear upon their chief orator. At both these Lincoln meetings the same speakers were present, at both was the same keynote struck; the republic or the empire. It is, it was said, for voters to choose between these things. It is such choice that will be required of them in November. The silver issue was given no prominence. Bryan himself did not mention it. He made his plea to voters on the issue of imperialism. "Remember that your vote," he said, "may determine this nation's position and that this nation will, in a large measure, determine the public opinion of the world on the doctrine that governments come up from the people." So he keyed his appeal.

Mr. Towne laid stress on the same issue. But he, speaking at greater length, referred to other issues. The demand for free silver coinage he reiterated, by that demand the Democratic party stood, but he admitted that it was not the same pressing demand as in 1896. For the unexpected increase in the production of gold had in a measure relieved the stress of a scant money supply. It had proven the contention of the free coinage advocates of 1896, that an increasing supply of money was needed to bring higher prices and better times, but at the same time had made the silver question a less live issue. This he did not attempt to deny though insisting that it remained an issue of prime importance and would so remain until settled by the opening of our mints to free silver coinage.

He spoke also of the trust question. He pointed out the Democratic remedies, but evidently recognizing the general purliness of them, as not striking at the root of the evil, he added these words: "Speaking for myself alone there is another remedy that in my judgment is perfectly practicable; I mean the acquisition and operation of the railroads by the general government." And he followed this by the statement that expert opinion holds that railroad discrimination is the influence by which the trust builds up its power. And this is all true. There are many trusts formed that result in failure. And the public wonders why. It is because a mere trust organization, reared for the purpose of availing of those economies in production and distribution to be had theoretically through combination but often practically missed, will not of itself, in most cases, bring success. It is those trusts that enjoy freight preferences that succeed. Those not bolstered up by railroad discrimination in their favor very generally fail. For against the handicap of freight discriminations not even concentrated capital, not even a trust can fight with success. If it cannot browbeat railroad managers into granting it discriminations given to others, or bribe them to give such discriminations, its struggle for success will be in vain. The nationalization of our railroads is the effective remedy for the trust evil. And holding such belief Mr. Towne would have been a misfit on the Democratic ticket indeed.

#### **Announces His Belief in Government Ownership of Railroads as a Trust Remedy.**

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SENATOR JONES of Arkansas, re-elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and opening headquarters in Chicago, also proclaims the silver issue to be a sort of back number. "Of the live, earnest issues of the day," he says, "imperialism is foremost, because it involves the very life of the nation. Trusts as an issue rank next in importance, because this question involves the industrial welfare of the people of the nation. Those two are the important and leading issues. Both must be dealt with and dealt with now. They will have more influence in affecting the outcome of the election than any other issues. Bimetallism is a question before us, but it may take some time to settle it, while these two issues must be settled at once."

#### **Chairman Jones Buries Silver as an Issue.**

It is left to Croker to speak up for silver. He declares that distrust of silver proceeds from ignorance. And then shows his own great grasp of the question by declaring it to be his own personal view that Congress ought to fix the ratio every four years!

Meanwhile it is said the fight between Croker and Hill burns fiercer. There is a struggle between them for the control of the Democratic organization in the state of New York and of the coming state convention. It is suggested that Hill himself may run for Governor. Bird S. Coler, the brilliant young Comptroller of New York City, urges him as a candidate. "Hill," he declares in his enthusiasm, "was never nearer the Presidency than he is today." If he ran for Governor it is conceivable that he might be elected by a round majority and Bryan fail to carry the state.

#### **The Future of Hill.**

In 1888 he was elected Governor while the national Democratic ticket suffered defeat in the state and the nation as well. But though it is conceivable that with Hill running for Governor the history of 1888 might be repeated this year, it is hardly probable. And we do not look for Hill to offer himself, or let his friends offer him as a candidate. His position is strong as it is. If he can get the organization of his own state behind him it is suggested that the chances of none for the Presidential nomination four years hence will be better than his, or even as good. If the Democracy return to his position, and the prospects are that it will, he will be the logical candidate. And why should he risk jeopardizing the position of strength he now holds by running for Governor?

WHILE the generality of Republicans are doing their best to turn the issue of the campaign upon the silver question their Vice-Presidential candidate is doing much blood and thunder

talk of a kind that assists the Democrats in raising the cry of imperialism. All through the west Col. Roosevelt repeated such talk and with a similarity that is painful. Now that he is a national character, and his words given national circulation, he cannot afford to repeat the same speech, the same phrases that once sounded sharp and catchy, time after time. To hear such a common place as "the war with Spain was not a great one, it didn't have to be," this as deprecatory of laudation for his part in that war, was well enough once, but to be repeated again and again it palls upon us. However, after much of this talk, until Hanna, and the even more astute politician McKinley, were doubtless sick of hearing it, he was summoned to Canton. And Hanna gave him a volume of McKinley's speeches for his guidance, and doubtless much wholesome advice, declaring publicly, or in hearing of an ubiquitous newspaper man, who promptly gave his remarks publicity, that Teddy had need to post himself.

#### **Roosevelt's Wild Campaigning.**

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INTEREST in South Africa has been quite taken away by the happenings, and reported happenings of a much more sensational kind in China. But that persistent fighting is still going



**British Losses in South Africa.**

on in the Boer Republics, or as Englishmen would tell us what were the Boer Republics, and that the happenings there continue tragic enough, is evidenced by this cold summary of British losses: "In the week ending July 7, there were killed, wounded or captured, 15 officers and 180 men; accidental deaths, 2 men; died of disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men." The British are indeed paying a price for the subjection of 50,000 Boer farmers, and the suppression of two republics, that will perhaps teach them that the suppression of republics does not pay.

**Letters of Acceptance.**

The National Chairman, Jo A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., by order of the Executive Committee has had printed a number of 16-page pamphlets, containing the Letters of Acceptance of the nominees, Barker and Donnelly, a biographical sketch and fine cut of Mr. Barker, the preamble of the Omaha platform and a correct copy of the Cincinnati platform. This is a most excellent campaign document and should be widely circulated. These pamphlets will be sent by mail in any quantity for one cent a copy, or by express for \$8.00 per thousand. Orders should be addressed to Jo A. Parker, Chairman Populist National Committee, Louisville, Ky.

**Reduced Rates to Bellefonte via. Pennsylvania Railroad.**

For the Centre County Centennial at Bellefonte, Pa., July 25 and 26, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Bellefonte and return, at one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents.)

Tickets will be sold and good going July 24, 25, and 26, and to return until July 27, inclusive.—*Adv.*

**Chautauqua—Last Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

On July 27 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run the last special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading, Altoona, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury and Williamsport, and principal intermediate stations, and stations on the Delaware Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11.35 A. M. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8.40 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M., Baltimore 8.55 A. M., Altoona 7.15 A. M., Wilkesbarre 7.30 A. M., Lock Haven 11.25 A. M. Round-trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not later than August 25, will be sold at rate of \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Passengers from Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Vineland, Clayton, N. J., and stations on the Delaware Division will use trains to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.—*Adv.*

**Pennsylvania Chautauqua—Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 2 to August 8, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Frederick, Md., Canandaigua, and intermediate points, including all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania.

Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 8, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive.—*Adv.*

**Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bulletin—Special Rates Account of G. A. R. Encampment.**

Chicago, Ill.—G. A. R. National Encampment, August 27-September 1. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good going August 25 to 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive. Full information furnished by ticket agent.—*Adv.*

**PARTY ALIGNMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**

THE entries have been made for the presidential campaign.

The several parties have chosen their tickets, through national convention declared the issues as they regard them and made avowal of their purposes. There remain less than four months for them to explain the issues, convince voters of the correctness of their positions, win such voters to their support. Then must come the final alignment of voters at the polls, the rendering of decision between the parties and on the issues raised. And that decision may mean much for voters, though we do avow our belief that as between Democrats and Republicans it means little, that decision for either will be for ill, that the well being of said voters will not be promoted by the success of either, but if it be for ill all will bow to such decision until opportunity recur to reverse it.

**Gold Democrats and Anti-Imperialistic Republicans.**

With the adjournment of the Democratic convention the convention period of the presidential canvass was virtually if not practically brought to a close. A conference of gold Democrats is to assemble in Indianapolis in the course of the next two weeks to pass on the question of placing a ticket of their own in the field. But the probabilities are that they will decide such question in the negative and give their direct support to the McKinley ticket. In fact the major part of the gold Democrats did this in 1896, and for the most part, so far as they are asserting anything as to their future course, are asserting their purpose to repeat such action this year quite regardless of whether a gold Democratic ticket be placed in the field or not. Indeed they have generally come to rather regard themselves as Republicans. Few of the papers, few of the prominent Democrats who bolted the Bryan ticket in 1896 give any promise of supporting the Democratic ticket this year. So far as they have spoken they have given just the contrary promise. Many Democrats who were lukewarm towards the Bryan ticket in 1896, who were even conspicuous for their sulking attitude, promise to give their earnest support, but of the Democrats who bolted outright, voted for McKinley, or voted the Palmer-Buckner ticket, few show any purpose of returning to the fold. For they regard Mr. Bryan as a wolf in the fold. Until he gets out they will not return. And when he does get out they may be so far weaned from the Democracy as to remain Republicans.

There is, according to announcement, also the so-called "Liberty Convention," the offspring of the anti-imperialistic League, yet to be held. But it, mainly representing Republicans prepared to bolt their party on the imperialistic issue, is hardly likely to put a ticket in the field. These Republicans will most likely be left to choose between voting with the Democratic party which antagonizes much that they believe in, with the Peoples party that to-day is the living exponent of Lincoln Republicanism and advocates nothing that they ought to object to, and taking to the woods.

**Towne and the Silver Republicans.**

So, as the gold Democrats and anti-imperialistic Republicans are not likely to place tickets of their own in the field, it is probable that the entries for the presidential campaign of this year were completed with the naming of the Bryan-Stevenson ticket by the Democratic convention. But the alignment of the Democrats and their allies, of the allied Bryan parties, is not completed. There are differences yet to be adjusted. When the Democratic convention completed its work by nominating Stevenson, the silver Republicans, assembled in sort of mass convention in Kansas City at the same time, promptly adjourned without making any nomination for the Vice-Presidency, leaving a special committee with power to fill out their ticket. This they did at the instance, almost command of Towne himself, their national

Chairman, the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Fusion Populists, their own decided preference for Vice-President.

When the Democratic convention turned down Towne for the Vice-Presidential nomination by a most decisive vote some of the hot-heads among the Silver-Republicans insisted upon the nomination of Towne by their party anyway. Their suggestion, as the suggestion of the Fusion Populists of Towne's name for the Vice-Presidency, was treated with scant courtesy, almost as if impudent by the majority of the delegates to the Democratic convention, many of whom did not hesitate to declare that the very fact that Towne's name was thus suggested was sufficient reason for a Democratic convention not to nominate him, that before the Democratic convention Towne would have been stronger without such endorsement.

Now, to say the least, this showed no great regard on the part of the Democrats for their allies. And much displeased were the Silver Republicans, they who in bolting their party had offered themselves as a sacrifice on the altar of duty, they who had come to the support of the Democracy without hope of reward, they declared, and certainly in most cases without getting it if they did hope for it, for even in the Rocky Mountain states, states given to the Democracy by their vote, and their vote only, the Democracy has treated them most shabbily. And these Silver Republicans expressed themselves as much hurt. As we have said, some were for going ahead and nominating Towne anyway when they heard that the Democratic convention had turned him down. But Towne said nay, nay, with emphasis. As men putting duty above self, and men enough not to let their reason be swayed by passion, it was their duty to do that which would most help Mr. Bryan, and through him the cause of silver, so wedded to their hearts. And right here we stop to venture the prophecy that if Bryan is elected and with him a Democratic House, and later a Democratic Senate, a pretty big if, no bill providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be enacted into law, that in such case it will be found the Democracy is not a unit for silver, that enough Democratic Congressmen will join the Republicans against such bill to ensure its defeat.

But, as we have said, Towne called upon the Silver Republicans, if they were true to silver, to do that which would most help Bryan. And he believed that would be to support Bryan and Stevenson as their ticket, not a ticket of Bryan and somebody else. And the Silver Republicans said amen to that which their leader said to them and acted accordingly. They had adopted a platform that was cast almost in the same mold as the Democratic. Comparing the two platforms but one marked difference of any importance is to be noted. The platform adopted by the Silver Republicans contains a declaration in favor of the income tax; the platform of the Democratic convention is silent on this issue, silent by accident rather than design, we are now gravely told—at least those who find fault with such silence are so mollified. But the planks on imperialism are in substance the same, in both platforms we have the same general inconsequential treatment of trusts, in neither platform is the question of government ownership of railroads or telegraphs mentioned. And having adopted such platform the Silver Republicans had nominated Mr. Bryan for President. Their ticket they had hoped to complete by nominating Towne for Vice-President, and seemingly they labored under the illusion that Towne would be nominated by the Democrats right up to the time of the nomination of Stevenson. And disillusioned rudely and with no gloved hand was their loyalty to the Bryan Democracy sorely tried. Then it was that there were mutterings of anger in their convention, then it was that Towne bid them be cool, not do on the day what they might regret on the morrow. And the convention, giving to a select committee power to fill up the Silver Republican ticket, adjourned. This

committee at once, or within a few hours, made Stevenson the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Silver Republican party.

So this party that can boast of an organization in but few states, which found it could not influence the Democracy even in the selection of a Vice Presidential nominee, put out the same ticket as the Democratic party, and upon virtually the same platform. It is hardly likely to go through the farce of naming the Democratic electors as its own, so that those electors will appear on the ballots as Silver Republicans as well as Democrats, perhaps their names repeated and printed in different columns, under different party nomenclature—hardly likely to go through such farce in many states. The Silver-Republicans had better let the Democracy swallow them and then perhaps they would have more influence with it.

#### Position of the Fusion Populists.

Thus have the lines of the Silver Republicans been adjusted to those of the Democrats—that is the Democrats drew the lines firmly, did not deviate a wing in the slightest degree to meet the wishes of the Silver Republicans and said Silver Republicans marched up to take position on those lines. But the adjusting of the lines of the Fusion Populists with those of the Democrats is a more difficult matter. And those who have taken the adjustment in hand feel that they have a ticklish work before them. They fear the effect of asking the Fusion Populists to march up and fight on the Democratic lines laid without any consideration of their wishes. They fear that said Fusion Populists, many of them, will show independence of spirit if asked to so march and refuse. They see difficulties in effecting an alignment of such men with the Democrats. Mr. Towne, named by these Fusion Populists at Sioux Falls as their candidate for Vice-President, and on a ticket headed by Bryan, declares his entire readiness to do that which in the judgment of Mr. Bryan and his friends will best serve the interests of the Bryan-Stevenson ticket. He will do that which will do most to elect that ticket—do most in the estimation of Mr. Bryan and his campaign managers. He will refuse the nomination of the Sioux Falls convention of which he has not yet been formally notified or he will accept it. But if he accept it it will be with a view to strengthening the Democratic ticket, with the understanding that any electoral votes that he may win as the result of a fusion deal shall be given to Stevenson in the electoral college if such votes would give him the majority.

We should think the Fusion Populists would be greatly pleased when they read such declarations of purpose. But in fact they might as well make up their minds to be swallowed by the Democracy, which in its platform has not affirmed one-third of the demands made in their platform, or quit marching with that party. They have got to choose between marching in defense of the demands of their platform and marching with the Democracy that scorns the most of their demands. We think as honest men most will be found fighting for principle and not for a party that fights their principles, a party that has no word to say in favor of government ownership of railroads or telegraphs or other public utilities, a party that has no word to say in favor of honest paper money as the Populist knows it, a money that will not fluctuate in value with the value of the precious metals, a party that has now even no word to say in favor of taxing the dollar and not the man and whose notorious record, even as made in the present Congress, is one of taxing the man and not the dollar, a party that in its platform makes the declaration that "it favors direct legislation wherever *practicable*"—which is as much as to say that it is a system of legislation that cannot be generally applied, that in some matters the people cannot be trusted to legislate for themselves.

Now there are some Democrats who would say let these Fusion Populists go; we don't want them. Senator Money of Mississippi said this in the Democratic convention. But Mr. Bryan knows better. He knows he does want them, knows that



without them he would not have the ghost of a show to carry his own state, let alone Kansas or the two Dakotas. And all those with his surroundings and broad enough not to be blinded by prejudices know this. They know that two-thirds of the vote upon which Mr. Bryan depends to carry Nebraska is not Democratic at all. And can this vote be gotten out for Bryan and Stevenson electors? If it is judged that it can gladly will Towne give way to Stevenson, promptly will he refuse the Sioux Falls nomination when formally tendered him—that is unless in one contingency to which we will refer in a moment. But if Bryan and Stevenson electors cannot get out such vote can Bryan and Towne electors get it out? If it is judged they can Towne will stay in and in some states we will have Bryan-Towne tickets, in others Bryan-Stevenson tickets, in others split tickets, but all electors pledged to vote in the final round up, if Bryan should carry the election, for Bryan and Stevenson. And this being the situation we should not think electors labeled Bryan and Towne would get out the vote any better than electors labeled Bryan and Stevenson. That vote, if it really believes in the principles it avows, must this coming November vote independently of the Democratic party, independently of the Republican party, with the Peoples Party.

Now the other contingency in which it is said Towne will accept the Sioux Falls nomination is that of the Fusion Populist Conference Committee, selected by the National Committee in session at Kansas City at the time of the holding of the Democratic convention, refusing to place Adlai E. Stevenson's name on the Fusion Populist ticket should Towne withdraw in his favor and evincing a disposition, in the event of such withdrawal, to name a man who would be less acceptable to Bryan, who might work for his own party, and therefore against Stevenson. But this contingency we deem unlikely to occur, though the naming of Stevenson in place of Towne by such committee would be an arbitrary, a dictatorial assumption of power that would assuredly be hard for Fusion Populists, who have flattered themselves that they have had an independent party, to stomach. And should Towne stay on the ticket with the avowed purpose of working for Stevenson as well as Bryan, and he will stay in in no other way, such Fusion Populists could hardly feel better. Whatever Towne may decide to do, or others decide for him, all Fusion Populists who are not Fusionists first, not believers in the Democracy rather than in Populism, must revolt from the Democratic alliance.

#### Entries for the Campaign.

As a matter of fact the Silver Republican and Fusion Populist and Democratic parties may be considered as one for the campaign, the Democratic party having engulfed the two former. Silver Republicans and Democrats have the same national ticket, Fusion Populists will probably have the same. And in any event their candidates for Presidential electors will be the same. All three have really united on the same ticket for the Presidential campaign, united on the Democratic ticket, Bryan and Stevenson, and though the Bryan and Towne ticket may be kept up those who support it will be really supporting the Bryan-Stevenson ticket, for the success of such latter ticket will Towne himself be working. So, then, we have the Bryan-Stevenson ticket entered by the Democrats and their allies, the latter coming up to the lines set by the Democrats alone and perforce stepping as Democrats. Then we have the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket, entered by the Republicans, and the Barker-Donnelly ticket, by the Populists. The Prohibitionists have entered Woolley and Metcalf, but the issue they have declared to be paramount certainly will not be looked upon as paramount in the campaign of this year by any considerable percentage of voters, and they cannot hope to cut much of a figure. The Social Labor party and the Social Democracy have united and under the latter's name presented the ticket of Debs and Harriman. A third fac-

tion of Socialists has insisted upon presenting an independent ticket, and there are no indications that the Socialists are destined to play much of a part in the campaign of this year.

#### The Issues.

Such, then, are the tickets that have been entered and the interest lies between the first three. And between them and their respective parties, how are the issues drawn? Republican and Democratic parties have stood as the representatives and protectors of organized greed. The Democratic party claims to have weaned itself from the influence of plutocracy, of that which is bad and corrupting in our political life and to stand out purified. Yet it is a party that counts upon debauchery of the ballot-box in the South, and the degrading practices of Tammany in the North to give it success. Debauchery of the ballot-box alone enables it to hold control in the South. An honest vote and an honest count would give half the Southern states to the Populists this fall. And such a party cannot stand forth as purified. To make an issue with the Republicans that it hopes will be popular, it has raised the cry of imperialism. It charges the Republican party with injustice to the peoples lately come under our control; it asserts that it stands to render justice to those peoples. But we stand for something broader. The Peoples party stands for justice at home as well as abroad. And it does assert, and we can prove, at least to our own satisfaction and to those who will listen to us with open ears, we feel sure, that neither of the old parties stands for a rule of justice and equality in our fair land.

The issue of free silver which the Democrats, despite the insertion of a free silver plank in their platform, seem generally disposed to tacitly drop as an unpopular issue, the Republicans are bent on raising and forcing to the front and for this very reason. And in this effort they may succeed. Their whole press is training its batteries to this end, striving to drive the Democratic, even if only by denials that such is the issue, to bring such issue before the public, make it prominent as a first step to making it paramount in the public eye. But it must be admitted that circumstances are against them. For events beyond our borders draw men's eyes thither. And the more the Republicans seek to shun the issue of imperialism, the greater will be the anxiety of the Democrats to make it the issue. And on such issue, affirm it as loudly as they may that theirs is the party that stands for a rule of justice, a reign of order, peace, liberty, freedom in the Philippines, the Republicans will be on the defensive. For their acts stand against them and here, at least, the Democrats have no acts to stand against them.

But as dear to us as Populists as would be the rendering of justice to the Filipinos, which is, as we see it rendering them the opportunity, free from foreign interference, to rear an independent government, we are not ready to have considerations of injustice beyond our borders shut out from our thoughts all consideration of the rule of injustice under which our own people suffer. For sympathize though we do for other peoples who suffer from injustice, especially if they suffer from our injustice, we have yet a deeper, albeit it be a more selfish sympathy, for our own people, weighed down by the rule of injustice, of special interests, of private corporations, of money, that has in great measure usurped the rule of the people in their legislative halls. And, ever cognizant of this rule, the remedy, that will cut off the influence of money in our legislative halls, is ever present in our thoughts. That remedy is to remove from before those with special interests, with granted preferences and seeking more, the temptation to use money to influence the votes of our legislators. Reduced again, that remedy is to be found in taking from such votes their value, and finally reduced that remedy is direct legislation. And so for the placing of the powers of direct legislation in the hands of the people do we press.

We have said the Republicans are striving hard to force the

Democrats to meet them on the silver issue and make the principal fight of the campaign on that issue. Perhaps they will succeed. And in such a fight the Peoples party will have little preference between the Republicans and the Democrats. It sympathizes with neither, it looks to neither for reform of our monetary system or anything else. There is no justice in our present monetary system that gives us a fluctuating standard of value. There is no justice in the monetary system the Democrats have to propose, which is indeed based on the same principle as our present system.

Justice is only to be found in a monetary system that will give us a stable standard of values. Such a monetary system cannot be one that is tied down to gold or to gold and silver, and under which the value of money must fluctuate with the value of those metals. And fluctuations in the value of money, upsetting business, lead to periods of inflation then of depression, causing the whole productive machinery of our country to be worked with fits and starts, to the infinite loss of our people, the inestimable and utter waste of productive power—that power that consistently directed would fill the lives of all our people with plenty and happiness. For productive power we have to meet all the needs of our people, sufficient to keep all from want, supply all with the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. But such productive power we do not exert continually. There come recurring periods when the hand of our people seems palsied to use their productive power to fill their own wants and when they suffer accordingly. And it is a fluctuating monetary standard, an appreciation drawing out the profits of industry, that is oft the cause of such palsy.

We should not permit our productive power to be thus palsied, the wheels of industry stopped. We should create a monetary system that will insure stability, insure us against the palsy resulting from instability, from changes in the value of money. We can do it if we want to. Republicans can not do it by building a monetary system on gold, or Democrats by building a system on gold and silver. But abandoning the fetish worship of metallic money and building a monetary system under which the volume of money, the supply of money, may be regulated in accordance with the demands for money we can do it. For by thus availing of natural laws we can give stability to the value of money. And it is this that the Peoples party proposes to do. It is this that the old parties ridicule. It is thus that it stands for justice in our monetary system, the old parties in the blindness of their fetish worship of the metals as money for injustice and yet each calls its position that of justice while charging the other with proclaiming a policy of injustice.

It is indeed between justice and injustice that the issue lies, and on the side of injustice do the Republican and Democratic parties stand alike. Our private railroad system is managed so as to destroy all equality of opportunity among shippers and build up trusts and monopolies. There is no justice in it. Yet the Democratic and Republican parties alike stand for a perpetuation of that system of injustice. They oppose the replacing of our private railroad system by a government system with like fervor. It is the Peoples party that stands for the replacing of the private system in which there is no justice with a public system in which there will be justice. Again our federal system of taxation is one of injustice, and no reform of the principle of this taxation, which is to tax the needs of men rather than their accumulations, does the Democratic party promise. Indeed it has had its part in building the present system. That system is the joint work of Democrats and Republicans. For that system of injustice they are jointly responsible. It is the Peoples party that stands for a replacing of that system by one of justice, a system based on the principle of taxing men according to their means, not according to their needs.

Thus are the parties aligned. On the side of justice the Peoples Party, on the side of injustice the Republican and Dem-

ocratic parties. It rests with the people to decide between them. If they decide in favor of the Republican or Democratic party and ill overtake them in the next four years, and they suffer from a palsy of their own productive power, they will have but themselves to blame.

## An Appeal to Populists.

### PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

JO A. PARKER, Chairman.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 5, 1900.

*To the True Populists of the United States:*

The great campaign for the preservation of the independent People's party organization and the advancement of its grand principles is now upon us. The party is once more officered by Populists, not by assistant Democrats or Republicans. The crowning ambition of those to whom you have given leadership is to advance the interests of our party, regardless of the effect upon any other party.

The campaign will be one of the bitterest we have ever had. Not only have we our ancient enemies—the two old parties with their money bags and office-holding minions to contend with, but we have four or five reform parties with principles in some particulars similar to ours, and an organization of fusionists who were once Populists, but who are really allies of the organized Democracy, contending for our votes that they may be delivered to the Democracy. It is not hard to see that if true Populism is to survive and become victorious, we must spare no effort in this campaign to spread the true faith.

You are fully aware that it requires much money to conduct a national campaign. The old parties have ample revenues from the trusts, corporations and silver mine owners. Their literature is sent by Congressmen and Senators under their "franks," or at the public expense for postage; their speakers are dead-headed over the country on free passes, even the fusionists have opportunities which we are deprived of. Everything we do must be paid for. Therefore, to carry on this fight in which we are engaged will require funds, which we must raise from the generosity of our own people, as we have no other source of revenue whatsoever except the free-will offerings of the true Populists of the country.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee at Chicago on June 27, your chairman was directed to issue an appeal to the earnest Populists of the United States for contributions to help in the work of the National Committee. We realize the poverty of our people, but we know that the struggle in which we are engaged is so momentous that even the poorest of them all can well afford to make some contribution. We are fighting for liberty. Men have willingly died for liberty, then why should we not be willing to contribute a few dollars for her sake? A few dollars from each precinct would give us ample funds to carry on the work of organization and agitation which the National Committee has undertaken. We, therefore, ask you to send in at once as much of a contribution as you can raise, not only from your own purse, but by popular contribution from all Populists you know. Urge upon them the importance of immediately responding to this appeal, as your committee has had no funds whatsoever since the Cincinnati convention, and the great work already accomplished has been done at personal expense. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Hon. Milton Park, Dallas, Tex., and orders for campaign literature and remittances therefor, to the Chairman, Jo A. Parker, Louisville, Ky. A receipt will be promptly returned to the sender for all contributions and an itemized account submitted to the committee.

#### Campaign Literature.

The Executive Committee, at the meeting referred to, ordered the Chairman to prepare for the publication of a series of monthly tracts of from 16 to 32 pages each, to be devoted to specific points in our platform, and weekly leaflets of from four to eight pages along the same line. These are to be furnished at cost to our people, and should be ordered in great quantities. The first issue of the tract is now in the hands of the printer, and will include a fine cut and biographical sketch of our nominee for President, and the letters of acceptance of both Barker and Donnelly, as well as the preamble of the Omaha platform. All tracts will have the Cincinnati platform. This issue will



soon be ready for distribution. The prices of tracts will be: The 16-page tracts: by mail, one cent a copy; by express, \$8.00 per thousand. Small leaflets, by mail, 50 cents a hundred; by express, \$3.00 per thousand.

You should order thousands of these to spread over your section. We expect to send many into sections where there are no Populists at the expense of the Committee, if we can raise the funds.

The first number of the leaflet will be devoted to Direct Legislation. It will be a splendid agitator.

The National Committee will also send some of the ablest orators in the nation out in defense of our cause, as well as expert organizers. Col. J. S. Felter of Illinois, will represent us in the field as a solicitor of funds at rallies. However, don't wait for him, but send your mite at once.

All contributors to our campaign fund, whether they send much or little, will be entitled to regularly receive all publications sent out from headquarters.

Your Committee urges immediate response to this appeal. The harvest is ready, and we must push our work at once. Our sole reliance is upon you of the rank and file. We must depend upon you for every dollar, and we appeal to you to respond freely, as we do not want our work to lag for lack of means.

Hoping that this appeal will be promptly answered with a liberal contribution, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JO A. PARKER,

Chairman National Executive Committee Peoples Party,  
Louisville, Ky.

By order of the Committee at Chicago, June 27.

#### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WHEAT & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

#### Niagara Falls Excursions—Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, and October 4 and 18. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M.

This year the excursions from Philadelphia will be run by two routes. Those on July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18, going via Harrisburg and the picturesque valley of the Susquehanna as heretofore, special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M.; excursions of August 23 and September 20 running via Trenton, Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley, leaving Philadelphia on special train at 8.00 A. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; \$11.25 from Atlantic City; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmyra, New Brunswick and principal intermediate stations. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning, on the excursions of July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18.

For the excursions of August 23 and September 20, stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo on return trip within limit of ticket.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.—Adv.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

### History of the Civil War West of the Alleghanies.

*The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War.* By JOHN FISKE. Boston; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Although, as explained in the preface, the basis of this book consists in a series of lectures delivered first at St. Louis in 1886, and subsequently at Harvard University in 1895, this in no wise detracts from the value of the work as now presented. Mr. Fiske here follows in very considerable detail the military and naval operations west of the Appalachians during the period beginning with the opening of hostilities in Missouri in the spring of 1861, and ending with the defeat and annihilation of Hood's army at Nashville, December 16, 1864. This field he covers in a way both comprehensive and interesting. The reader is given a very clear understanding of the whole conduct of the Civil War in the territory covered, and, what is not always to be easily gained from narratives of extensive military operations through a long time, of the sequence of events and the progression of the campaign as a whole. It is this more than all else put together that induces us to class the present book as one of the few really good works on the Civil War. Another thing that must not be overlooked in counting the merits of this work is that Mr. Fiske never fails to recognize and credit to the full the great and most important service rendered by the navy, both on its own account and in supporting the operations of the land forces.

Excepting the first half dozen pages, Mr. Fiske confines himself strictly to military events. But in those opening pages he draws attention to certain ground facts, which are not less essential to a right understanding of the war, than they were important in their effect upon the progress and outcome of the Rebellion. With the secession of the Gulf states and the formation of the Confederacy the great question both North and South was the stand the border states would take. It is upon the action of these states, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri that Mr. Fiske dwells briefly. Fortunate, indeed, was it that Virginia, and of that too only the eastern part of the old state, was the only one to join her fortunes with the South. Of this the author writes:

"... The accession of Virginia to the Southern cause was an event of the first importance. When once her hand had found this thing to do she did it with all her might, and for lavish expenditure of blood and treasure Virginia was foremost in the war of secession. It was not simply, however, in the physical strength which she added to the Confederacy that the accession of Virginia was so important. There was the moral prestige of the grand historic associations which clustered about the home of Washington; there was the military advantage of a position which threatened the Federal capital and exposed the soil of the Northern states to invasion; there was the spell which these things cast upon the imagination of European statesmen, tempting them to interfere in the struggle; and, moreover, Virginia was still, as in the Revolutionary period, a country fertile in leaders of men. But for her secession it would doubtless have been Robert Lee, with Stonewall Jackson as his right arm, that would have led the Union soldiers to speedy victory. Take away from the history of the Southern army these names with those of Joseph Johnston, Ambrose Hill, Ewell, Stuart, Early and Pickett, and how different that history would have been! It is not too much to say that, except for Virginia, the summer of 1862 might have seen the rebellion completely suppressed."

As has been his wont, Mr. Fiske is very positive in his opinions and equally outspoken in expressing them. He makes a rather severe critic of the men who planned the battles and fought the war. Few escape his strictures at one point or another, but on the other hand his praise and commendation are full and prompt where he finds them deserved. Grant and Sherman were both surprised by the Confederate attack at Shiloh, and also much at fault in not following up the victory ultimately won at such heavy cost. This last, however, he does explain, if not excuse, on the ground that neither Union nor Confederate soldiers had then learned the stern demands of war. Some others do not get off so easily. Mr. Fiske, after speaking of the conduct of the campaign of 1862 by Halleck and the unsuccessful employment of his forces, says: "Thus it was that Halleck frittered away his golden opportunity; thus was his great army scattered to little purpose; thus did he allow the enemy to seize both the strategic centers west of the Alleghanies, and to prolong the Civil War at least a twelve month." Now it is not our purpose to defend Halleck, or any other of the officers Mr. Fiske criticises, often very justly. But we do say that we are always reminded when reading such criticisms, no

matter how well deserved and how true, that hindsight is apt to be clearer than foresight, and that hence, after a battle when its details are fully known and it may be plainly seen wherein a blunder was made or an opportunity neglected, it is very easy to figure out how things might have been better managed. In the heat of action all this is scarcely possible, even for the best general. To a great extent he can only guess at what the historian with his maps and records of facts before him can know.

This book is well printed and appropriately bound, conveniently subject-headed by marginal insets and further provided with a good index. It also contains a large number of original sketch maps and diagrams prepared especially to show the theatre of war and the positions of the opposing forces in each important battle.

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#### Future of the Anglo-Saxon.

*Anglo-Saxons and Others.* By ALINE GORREN. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The rise of the spirit of expansion and imperialism in England and America has very legitimately brought in its train a great and ever increasing general interest in its causes and likely effects. And as the two great Anglo-Saxon races seem to have assumed the leadership in this movement, the question of why and wherefore, quite naturally arises. Thus during the past year or so the question of Anglo-Saxon superiority has been discussed by many writers in as many ways. Expansion has most certainly been a blessing in disguise to the American or Englishman, who only waited the auspicious moment when he might give way to an unchecked and boasting spirit of national pride. We have been regaled time and again with the statement that the Anglo-Saxon race is the leader of civilization and the representative of progress, before which all other and less fortunate peoples must and should stand aside; assured that we come but little short of being the Lord's anointed. All of this is most flattering to our national pride, or we had better say, conceit, but it leads as a natural sequence to an unbecoming spirit of aggressiveness, and "don't touch me" air of superiority that assuredly is not well, an air of swaggering bravado that if long continued must mark the point where the tide of Anglo-Saxon progress begins to ebb.

In our pride for Anglo Saxon achievement and in the glory of our race, we yield to none. Before the world we hold up our head in as lofty exultation as the best, but among our own people we must confess that some of the claims and declarations of our would-be friends have disgusted, dishonored and shamed us to the very heart. Surely the Anglo-Saxon in history and to-day is great enough and strong enough to stand on his real achievements without the necessity of seeking false and unreal statements of facts with which to bolster up his case. It is a poor cause that is forced to meet its enemies with untruths and falsehood. It is a foolish friend who seeks to advance the cause by such underhand and dishonorable methods, a hundred times more so when such methods are entirely unnecessary. We hope the future exponents of Anglo-Saxon superiority will not give way to the intoxication of the moment that is apt to put in cold type statements only intended for oratorical display and effect.

The author of the present book, while a little over-prejudiced in favor of the Anglo-Saxon, is unusually calm and thoughtful. Her book shows deep thought and is so cleverly written as to be exceedingly convincing. The reader very easily drifts along with the book and at the end is somewhat surprised to find himself in complete accord with the author's views. Perhaps this is so from the fact that Miss Gorren skillfully disarms all adverse comment by her perfect frankness and undeniable courage. She does not for a moment hesitate to condemn this or that prominent defect of the Anglo-Saxon race. In the spirit of "commercialism," as practised to-day, she sees the greatest danger to the future greatness and nobility of the race; she much fears that it is the virus that if continued will destroy the Anglo-Saxon as a power for good. She sees much that is evil, much that could and probably will be righted, but she also is sure that the good following the advance of Anglo-Saxon thought and get-there determination much more than counterbalances the bad. Miss Gorren is of the opinion that the world has never seen such another race for doing things, a race that will undergo every vicissitude and welcome hardship of the severest nature rather than abandon anything it has set its hand to. The comparison made between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin peoples and the reasons for the greater progress of the former is one of the best and most convincing studies we have

yet seen. The author manages to make her case good so calmly and fairly as to excite the open admiration and respect of the very people she criticises. The book is eminently one that should be read at this time, and, what is more, it is decidedly interesting and never dry.

Miss Gorren's opinion of the Russian and his future possibilities cannot fail to interest. "Russia—the next maker of a great civilization, perhaps; the coming power, which can afford to wait; the supplanter, possibly, the looming menace, which the instincts of such Saxons as Mr. Rudyard Kipling, prophetically hate and fear—is still undeveloped, inchoate, with phases before her not to be predicted. . . . Yet it is impossible to have any near knowledge of the Russian character without feeling that the altruism of the Slav, his pity, his sense of human solidarity, have a depth, a tenderness, and an intensity, which would redeem far greater emotional follies than those which he mixes with them."

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#### An Expansionist's Plea.

*America in the East.* A glance at Our History, Prospects, Problems, and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. By WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIS. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

Most heartily can we all agree with the author in his statement that "called to face new duties, from which they do not propose to flinch, the American people want facts for guidance". But while agreeing with Mr. Griffis that the American people at this time want the true facts of the case and not the mere guess work of this or that individual we are not at all ready to endorse this book as the one to be relied upon absolutely for the facts of history and the enumeration of passing events. His facts would be all well enough were it not that he takes exceptionally good care to color them so as to suit his case. Now Mr. Griffis is one of our most rampant expansionists, a believer in the doctrine that the American people should seek outside trade wherever it can be found, even though such trade must be gained and controlled at the cannon's mouth. He is one of those who tell us that the Oriental ought to gladly accept the teachings of the foreigner and welcome his coming, particularly so when the foreigner is an American. Mr. Griffis is of the belief that foreign influence and trade, never mind how obtained, is good for all parties concerned. Of course he is sorry that the Filipinos and the Chinese cannot see the many blessings to follow our advent and control in their affairs, but when such people are so blind that they cannot see things in the same light as the foreigner, it then becomes the duty of the foreigner to teach them these advantages even though it take fire and sword to do so. The doctrine is truly a very simple one, but, then, it is hardly Christian even though adopted by so-called Christian nations as their own. Such a course of injustice and criminal aggression can, in the natural order of things, but sow the seed of wrath from which the foreign interloper, be he American or European, will reap a fearful whirl-wind.

If foreigners would go into the Orient as true friends and not as despoilers and robbers they would receive the hearty welcome that such a course deserves, but so long as present practices are continued in our dealings with the far Eastern peoples we may expect a continuation of such outbreaks against all foreigners and all foreign influence, as that now progressing in China. The pursuit of wealth has seemingly blinded our eyes to all justice, truth and good-fellowship, and again we say that we must reap the harvest of wrath which we are sowing so profusely.

As Mr. Griffis' ideals of life and views thereon are so diametrically opposed to our own that we can but condemn his book as one likely to do great harm both at home and abroad. And, without prejudice, we must go further and say that this book, which is made up from several articles published recently in *The Outlook* and other magazines, is a hasty piece of work bearing evidence of lack of care and containing all the passionate prejudices that as a rule creep into such work. It is really very superficial and were it not for the present decided interest in the events transpiring in the far East it would attract little or no interest. Mr. Griffis has lived and traveled much in the Orient and he should not make some of the absurd statements that have found their way in this book. As an instance we might mention the missionaries. Now we are more than ready to grant that many of the missionaries have labored truly and grandly to the great benefit of the peoples they have gone among, but we cannot in justice afford to let pass unquestioned our author's claim that to them almost alone is due the advance and progress in the



East. The Chinese and Japanese are not altogether a herd of sheep as our author's remarks would imply. Then too, he does not admit the good work of the Catholic missionaries while lauding the Protestant.

"As some of the grandest triumphs in electricity are those of induction, so the Protestant missionaries of China have, besides their churches, preaching stations, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, colleges, and printing presses, given the Chinese object lessons and stimulated them to thought, and, we might almost say, created for them a public opinion. Of course these men who turn the Chinese world upside down are not liked, for innovation in the eyes of the normal Confucian is sin. Why should the mandarins or the orthodox, whose interests are all in keeping things as they are, whose only reverence is for what is past, who wish to keep China governed from the graveyard, approve or say anything in favor of Christian missionaries? Furthermore, we must never forget the great contrast of ideals and purposes of Protestant and Catholic missionaries. The Roman Catholic, noble, self-denying, self-effacing, willing martyr as he often is, forms a community, holds his converts to the Church, but does not in any very appreciable way touch the art, literature, traditions, or ideals of the people. If his pupils are good Catholics, they may still plod on in their old ruts. But the Protestant missionary comes to reform society. He brings heaven, he makes upheaval, he influences art, literature, tradition, ideals. He gives a new view and compels change, and change for the better."

And is not much of the terrible difficulty in China directly traceable to these same missionaries who "make upheaval and influence art, literature, tradition and ideals?" Sometimes a people does not take kindly to an outsider who comes into their country without an invitation and then proceeds to trample on all their customs and make fun of their most holy traditions.

While we condemn in general this book, we are also quite ready to endorse and commend the author's statements as to the thrift and power of the industrious Chinaman. "The Chinese takes to labor naturally. He knows how to replenish the earth and subdue it. He has hereditary virtues of thrift, patience, and industry."

Mr. Griffis would have us of America link hands in the course of expansion and imperialism with England, being firmly convinced that the Anglo-Saxon by right divine has been called upon to lead the world. In fairness to the author we will quote a few sentences that our readers may understand for themselves, without prejudice from the reviewer, the advantages and beauties of expansion as Mr. Griffis sees it.

"The dangers of enlargement are undeniably great; those of hermitage are greater. We want no national foot-binding. The forced inclusion of the American people between the two oceans, of the exclusion of foreigners and those who disagree with you in opinions or religion, is suicidal. At least it seems to me to show timidity, if not cowardice, to shrink at holding land or attempting government beyond our borders. . . . In any event, we ought not to take counsel of our fears, but rather of our hopes. The wisdom of the discouraged is not wholesome. There are those who lose the good they might win by fearing to attempt."

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#### Faith, Hope and Love in Life.

*The Coming People.* By CHARLES F. DOLE. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

To look upon the bright and beautiful while ignoring the hard and bitter, is the compelling impulse and guiding force in Mr. Dole's life. He is sanguine of the future and confident that every day finds man nearer that perfect condition of absolute truth that is the panacea for all the ills and misfortunes of mortal life. Intensely and hopefully religious, Mr. Dole tells his readers that the coming people, the future rulers of the earth, will be those who are gentle and friendly—Christian men and women in the broader sense—not brutal and powerful. Those who conquer by strength of physical arm and not through their lovable example can never be the people to advance and uplift the human race. As his first and primary premise, Mr. Dole takes the old prophecy of the beatitudes: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." The author's definition of the true meaning of the word meek as here used, is that adopted by Jesus Christ, namely, that the meek people are the kind, gentle and friendly people. These are the people we should look up to, adopt as our highest examples in life, cleave to in health, sickness and in death, for they are the living example of God's power and love on earth, and "they shall inherit the earth."

This is the glad message our author holds forth that all may see, and with perfect frankness and absolute simplicity tells us that the earth to-day is a better place to live in than yesterday, and that tomorrow it will be a better and happier place than to-day, and so on world without end. Such unshaken and confirmed belief in the infinite justice and goodness of God, and in

the sure advancement and betterment of mankind can but have a lasting and mighty influence on all, and we would be petty and mean indeed were we to withhold our hearty commendation. The world wants just such aggressively hopeful men as Mr. Dole, for there is a place for the persuasive and the optimistic. We must, however, stop long enough to remark that there is also a place, and quite as important a one, for the conservative and thoughtful man who does not look into the future with such convincing hope and calm faith. We need the one as much as the other. They act like a balance wheel preserving a just and true equilibrium. Therefore, we must call Mr. Dole to account for his indifferently veiled sneers and unfriendly remarks and comments on all those who cannot adopt his sanguine and hopeful temperament as their own. Such men never are as attractive and as lovable as the men so ably represented by Mr. Dole, but in their own way they are quite as useful and do quite as much for the general cause of man as their bright and buoyant brothers.

All classes of our citizens would do well to make themselves familiar with the lesson to be found in this book. It is fascinating in all its characteristics, (with the exception above noted) and, what is more, we may truthfully say that Mr. Dole knows how to present his case in the best and strongest possible light. "The Coming People" is a book to impress one long after he has forgotten its title, for it cannot fail of making its influence felt in the daily life of each one of us. Who will not agree with the author in his concluding chapter on the Happy Life? "Better not to profess any religion or name God at all, and yet to live and act as if this were a Divine world, than merely to dream of the kingdom of heaven, while doing nothing to bring it about. It is possible, on the other hand, to experience religion, that is, to know the satisfaction of the happy life, and not to know that it is religion. To trust, to hope for the best, to act for the best, to love and serve,—these conditions, which sum up all religion and philosophy, constitute the happy life."

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*The Arts of Life.* By RICHARD ROGERS BOWKER. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00

This is a book treating of the different phases of life, and attempting to tell us how to live. Surely there is a great place for the book that will fill such a want, and Mr. Bowker is apparently of the impression that he is just the man to hold up the beacon light that is to lead mankind from darkness into the glorious sunshine of a bright day.

"Life is an art. There is born into this world, we know not whence, or how, or why, an infant Being. Out of this plastic clay is to grow, touch by touch, the divine image, the lovely statue of the Soul. Course clay or fine clay it may be, but course or fine it is to be formed, or deformed. Created in the unknown genesis of elemental being, kneaded in the influences of all the ages that have made ready for it, rough-cast in the mould of its human parentage, it comes to life. A life in life! The hands that shape it first are not its own. But presently it becomes conscious, willing, responsible, into whose own care is put the shaping of its Self. . . . To him who will, this shaping of life becomes an art, and the highest of arts, in which all of us have part in the forming of each other soul, but in which also, and above all, each soul is the master artist of its Self."

If it were not for Mr. Bowker's unfortunate trait of continually showing his pride and belief in self, this book would be a most delightful one and would also do its full share in the uplifting and benefitting of our honest fellow citizens. But the pity of it is that we cannot partake of the wholesome meat within for the reason that the author's personality is kept too prominently in the foreground. Mr. Bowker is much too positive in his assertions to please those of us who think for ourselves and who labor under the belief that we are entitled to our own opinions. It is all very well to hold one's self in high esteem, indeed it is necessary and highly proper within moderate bounds, but Mr. Bowker carries it to an extreme. As we have already said, this is unfortunate for there is much worthy of careful reading and thorough study in this book. The author often hits the bull's eye in a way to make it ring and in a way to leave his views strongly impressed on the reader's mind. Another thing about the book that has won our esteem and high appreciation is that the author is a well educated man and one who can express himself in clear, straightforward English.

Mr. Bowker's chapter on the art of business life is most creditable, and we may all agree with him that what is most needed in the market place and in the counting house is "intelligent integrity." We are somewhat amused to note his cure-all for the trust question. Publicity, he informs the reader, will cure

this as it will every other evil that may come before the American people. He is violently set against any socialistic tendencies in our government, holding that such a state of affairs would be a "backward swing of the pendulum." The real key-note of the whole book is, however, that "each man is called to be a redeemer of men." We trust this book, that is so much, and might have been so much more, will do its full part toward bringing our people to a realization of this truism.

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*The West End.* By PERCY WHITE. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

A really clever satire upon the life of the London world of wealth and fashion is this novel. Mr. White is somewhat testy and sour in this discussion of society and social life, but if we can overlook and forget this tendency, there will follow much interested enjoyment. The picture of the campaign of wealth to gain entrance into the highest and best London "set" is an admirable piece of work, and we have followed the conquering House of Treadaway with pure delight in its march from the manufacture of jam to the proud position of a baronetcy. Mr. White has no hesitation or scruples in uncovering the many low and despicable methods employed in the successful carrying out of a social campaign by the London fashionables. And his remarks about London apply equally well to other centers of "smart" social life.

Our author is so very cynical and sarcastic in all his remarks that we much doubt the general success of the novel, despite the fact that all of us rather enjoy, though with a feeling of fearful and fascinated relish, our own, and others' exposure before one another's delighted gaze. It is human nature to enjoy the unmasking of our neighbor's fuss and foibles, or even his immorality and depravity, though we know at the same time he also will welcome the chance of tearing our own worthy characters into shreds. It is the forbidden fruit over again that man and woman can no more resist to-day than could poor abused Adam and Eve at the very beginning of things. All of us like the sensation of skating on thin ice, and though many fall in and are drowned, that does not deter the others who expect to escape the usual downfall. So it is that people of the social and fashionable world are charmed and fascinated by the society novel that dares to hold them up before the public in all their nakedness. Thus it is that the class of novel so ably represented here in "The West End" is assured a certain amount of attention and material success. Mr. White has, however, we fear, gone a little too far in his scornful exposure of the sins and insincerity of social kings and queens and we look for them to turn and destroy wherever possible the influence of his book. In other words, they are ready to welcome such a book when it is written in fun and jest, but they cannot afford to countenance the book that is likely to be accepted seriously.

In Rupert Atherton our author presents quite a unique character. He it is who lets his scathing and dry tongue scald and burn without limit, but for sage remarks and lively comment he is well worthy of our sincere friendship. As an instance we quote the following as a sample of what we meet with at every turn throughout the book: "To offer to lend a man money is the most direct road to his confidence and affection. He only ceases to love you when you want to be repaid."

Mr. White is another one of those authors who have made use of the present British-Boer war as a good climax and ending for their stories. Thus a hero's death on the battlefield of South Africa for young Treadaway, makes effective setting for the exit of this "absent-minded beggar," who threatened by his false step to engulf his family in shame and opprobrium. Yes, we have enjoyed this book, although it is just a trifle too long.

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*Mistress Penwick.* By DUTTON PAYNE. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.

As a rule it is with real pleasure we pick up a book from the pen of some new author who has not before given to the world the benefits of his brain. It is also with a feeling akin to joyous excitement that we note the advent of any new writer, for there is always a chance, despite the terrible number of failures, of meeting here in the bud the mind that shall later blossom gloriously as the full blown flower. So in the present case we had hoped to note the touch of the master hand, and were prepared by the publisher's announcement to expect something of a truly superior sort. Mr. Payne's inaugural bow to the public, as we see it, is most decidedly not a success. He has yet much to learn ere his work will appeal with any force to the readers of even story books. His chief trouble appears to be the effort to do

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something very great at one stroke, forgetting that true greatness rarely comes by accident, that it is only attainable by hard, constant, plodding and thorough work. These attributes of greatness are lacking in Mr. Payne's work. The publishers' write-up for the benefit of the reviewer is truly such a literary gem that we cannot refrain from quoting the opening sentence in full: "It is a tale of love and romance and chivalry and knightly deeds; of the jangle of spurs and crash of crossed swords; of daring escapade and mid-night adventure; of the devotion of true love and the devilry of false,—such is the character of Dutton Payne's new book, 'Mistress Penwick'."

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*Mr. Jonnemacher's Machine.* By LORD PRIME, ESQ. Philadelphia: Knickerbocker Book Co. 35 cents.

This satire upon present day conditions, both business and political, of our country in general and of Philadelphia in particular, no doubt found its birth and conception from a reading of "Looking Backward," for the author has attempted to borrow Mr. Bellamy's idea of making his points tell. The book is written, we believe, by one Walter D. Reynolds of this city, with the evident and commendable desire of doing his part in breaking down the iniquities of present-day politics and building up a true government of the people. The author is something socialistic in his tendencies, but we much doubt if he himself knows it. We are disposed to deal gently with this book, were that possible, because of our author's eminent sincerity of purpose. But, unfortunately, truth demands that we give voice to our opinion, which is that the book is a hopeless failure. It is rather amusing reading, but that is the most that can be said for it. The author's bold and almost libelous use (we would say



a use, were it not that his characters are so true to life), of certain prominent citizens will most certainly arouse their anger and resentment to a high pitch, and he will be lucky indeed if he escape their wrath unscathed. We find Mr. Waln Jonnemacher representing John Wanamaker, Pey for Quay, Pennife for Penrose, Rev. Culp for Dr. Swallow, Mark Honor for Mark Hanna, Wm. Stunring Tyron for Bryan, and so on. There is a plenty of spice and ginger throughout this book, but we fear it is sadly misapplied. The one thing we can commend with all our heart is the author's declaration that the people will surely regain the rights justly theirs under a truly republican form of government. Our author, however, thinks that a realization of his dreams can and will come only through blood and successful revolution. It is our hope that ballots and not bullets will prevail in the struggle between man and mammon.

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*The Boarder of Argyle Place.* By GEORGE TOILE. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

We can forgive much in this maiden effort of Mr. Toile, for it is so painfully evident that he tried hard and meant well that it would be nothing short of pure wickedness to cast undue reflections upon the character of work displayed. It is therefore in a spirit of real regret that we are forced to register it as our opinion that Mr. Toile has yet much to learn ere he can rightfully claim the title of humorist. He here and there gives bright promise for the future if he shall not be carried away with an over-abundance of conceit and self-appreciation, traces of which we meet with constantly. He is so eminently satisfied and pleased with himself and his remarkable wit that it is about certain his future efforts will prove disastrous failures. It is a case of the clever man attempting to be too clever. Had this book been reduced to about one-half its present size it would have met with a gratifying reception compared to that which it will win under present circumstances.

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*Representative Democracy.* By JOHN R. COMMONS. New York: Bureau of Economic Research. 25 cents.

A collection of instructive and interesting essays by Prof. Commons, originally prepared and published as magazine articles, in which we have an explanation of the principles of direct legislation and proportional representation—more especially of the latter. Indeed a more concise, illuminative and readable explanation of the workings of proportional representation, both theoretically and as practiced in Switzerland and Belgium, we know not of. There are fuller and more exhaustive works on the subject than this, unquestionably, notably the author's "Proportional Representation," but there is nothing we know of, in compact form and to be had at a popular price, that can compare with this. He who wants to know what proportional representation is and how it works will be well repaid by an investment in this little paper backed book of 100 pages. For the benefit of the author in the preparation of future editions and for the reader of the present we would remark that the table on page 60 needs recasting—author and reader can see in what at a second glance.

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*Schilling's Spanish Grammar.* Translated and edited by FREDERICK ZAGEL. New York: Cassell & Company, Ltd. \$1.25.

If the statement, "success speaks for itself," holds good, Schilling's Spanish Grammar must certainly be considered the coming book for the study of this important language at this time in our country: More than ten editions in a comparatively short time, treating of a language on which grammars and text books have been written by many, is a big success. We appreciate the scholarly make-up of the book, which bearing a well-known name as it does, could not be otherwise than of value as a book, as a grammar, reader and handbook in general. It is a book of great and scholarly attainment, thorough from beginning to end, which, if a student desires to perfect himself either with or without a master, will be found of material aid and usefulness. The grammar, as a grammar, stands perhaps foremost; it deals at length with every part of it, and has, besides, various tables of all the verbs, regular and irregular as well. The material is arranged in fifty well-defined chapters, treating of the various parts in its entirety. If the treatment has been complete in many ways it is because of its proper name, "grammar." It is only a grammar and nothing else. If the book shall meet, therefore, with the same phenomenal success in this country that it did in the more "studious" Germany, the publishers will have every reason to congratulate themselves. But we doubt it. The study of languages here differs materially from the study there. Here we study most everything practically; there, first and

chiefly, theoretically. Here we study progressively; there, understandingly, that is, students must be sure to know, first of all, the theory, the why, the wherefore, the how, etc. The "conversational feature" of a language is most important here, and chief of all; indeed, no school could exist, no book find any market that is not based upon this important, most important factor; there, speaking does not matter as much as theory and composition, as a clever understanding of the rudiments, nay, the philosophy of the language. Here a school must necessarily turn out talkers no matter how they speak, if only they can make themselves somewhat understood as they steam through Europe at the rate of one country per week; there every student is expected to have an intelligent idea of the language he is studying, regardless of whether he can speak it or not. And for this reason the books here and there differ of course, and Schilling's Spanish Grammar in particular. While the book must and always will find and make friends abroad, here, we venture to say, unless it is based upon "Conversational Spanish," unless it offers less grammar, less of the theory and more "conversation," a practical dictionary, a good number of everyday idioms and last, but not least, unless the author makes it accessible to all grades and classes of students, even those who know little of their own grammar and who care to know little of it, unless, indeed, the book is altered and arranged in such a way that it does not take a lifetime but a fortnight, at the most a couple of months to accomplish it, unless it is made to suit the large number of students, who after all make the large number of buyers, this book will and cannot meet the same success it did in the country of its birth.

And after all, why not? Why should conversation be not a part of a language, as well as its grammar? Why should a stu-

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dent, in these days of constant travel, not be trained to use the tongue as well as the mind? Why should he merely study the "theory" only, leaving the "practice" altogether in oblivion? Why fill a young mind or any mind with a lot of rules, a lot of words, a lot of sentences of which no intelligent use will be made after all, and which are bothersome for such busy people as we are to retain without loss of valuable time? We, therefore, claim that a book which offers a little more of the one, a little less of the other, a book which meets the requirements of both hemispheres, grand as they are to-day, and only such a book can, will and must achieve that great success it deserves, because it approaches one step nearer to the great goal toward which we are all striving: the goal of progress, enlightenment and improvement, by which all and everything will become easier, and study not only a difficult task accessible to the few, but by the more modern method or methods, a pleasure for the benefit and enjoyment of all.

*American Public Schools. History and Pedagogics.* By JOHN SWETT. New York: American Book Co. \$1.00.

At one time superintendent of the schools in San Francisco and the author of many school text books that have been accepted by teachers as standards, Mr. Swett is eminently fitted for the work of compiling "a book intended mainly for the great body of American public school teachers, and, incidentally, for library use in normal schools or in normal departments of other institutions of learning, both public and private." The book is divided into two parts: History of American Public Schools, and Applied

Pedagogics in American Public Schools. Undoubtedly there is a ready place for just such a careful and considerate book as this is. Mr. Swett has shown commendable zeal in putting it together, and, throughout the entire volume we find very little of discredit. On page 35, however, we notice an error where Thaddeus Stevens is spoken of "as representing his adopted state in the senate of the United States." As is well known "the great Commoner" was for many years a member of the House of Representatives, but never a United States Senator. The index, while quite full, is incomplete and careless here and there. This should be remedied in future editions. The book is substantially bound, clearly printed, and conveniently sub headed throughout.

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*Das Wirtshaus zu Cransac (The Cransac Inn).* By HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary by EDWARD S. JOYNES. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

This is perhaps one of the best selections in the German department of "Heath's Modern Language Series," both from the point of view of selection and editorship. Neither will be flattered when we make the statement that Professor Joynes, the famous grammarian and born teacher, is as fine, as comprehensive and as thorough an editor as is Zschokke a novelist. The one knows the wants of his students, the other has made a study of man. The former understands how to make things clear, the latter how to make his subject interesting, attractive and charming. The one excels in method, the other in language; both know how to select the proper thing for the right moment and

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occasion. We are glad to have the story, edited by such a prominent scholar.

Professor Joynes is known to thousands of students and readers in this country, but not so, perhaps, the author of "Das Wirtshaus zu Cransac." For those who do not know him as yet, may we be permitted to state, that he is considered one of the finest writers of fiction. His German is unsurpassed, his style exquisite, and we would advise lovers of the German language to read Zschokke and study him, for we are sure that every one will derive a great deal of benefit from doing so.

\*\*\*

*Nein.* By RODERICH BENEDIX. With notes, vocabulary and exercises by ARNOLD WERNER-SPANHOOFD. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Benedix is one of the most skillful and original comedy writers of the day. His style is clear and simple; his dialogues offer a good example of the spoken language of every day life and aid student's materially to become quite familiar with "German Conversation." Professor Spanhoofd intends this little play of one act to be used in upper and middle classes. The selection is admirable and must certainly tend to keep up the interest of students from the beginning of the comedy to its very end. The German is the best modern "High German" with very few colloquial terms. The vocabulary and the notes are of sufficient aid to make the task of reading easy and not troublesome. Very useful will be found the twenty-two exercises based on the text of the book. They are skillfully graded and serve for translating from the English into German and vice versa. A play like this, the subject of which is so full of humor, awakens interest and is readily used as a "loud dialogue reading" between students of the class or classes impersonating the characters in it.

\*\*\*

*Le Verre d' Eau.* (The Glass of Water.) By EUGENE SCRIBE. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by CHARLES A. EGGERT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

The Modern Language Association—composed of an able committee of twelve distinguished Teachers—recommended to schools and colleges the reading of good comedy especially in early stages of progress. Teachers will certainly agree with this wise decision. The only question to consider is the proper selection. In Scribe, who is as well known in this country to-day as he is abroad, and who has become widely known through the present little comedy written many years ago, we find the representation of all that is good, fit and proper in reading, to be used for young students. Scribe is by no means a modern author, but there are things in good literature which never become old, and so with this great comedy in five acts, which is also known under the title of "Little Causes, Great Effects." The introduction, written by Prof. Eggert, on the play and its author is a very scholarly one. In reading it, students will become quite familiar with the burning episodes of the eighteenth century, in which France in particular tells such a thrilling story and more so of the time of Louis XIV. in which period the author presents to us this unique and immortal comedy, one of the best, perhaps, written in the French language.

### IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

Henry T. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia, announce for early publication a new issue of "In the Pale; Stories and Legends of the Russian Jews," by Henry Iliowizi, a book dealing with the life within what is officially known as "The Pale of Jewish settlement" in Russia, and of which the author speaks with the authority of personal knowledge. The book was first printed by the Jewish Publication Society of America, for its subscribers, and the new issue, which will be illustrated and enlarged, will bring before the general reading public pictures of a most interesting people amid surroundings that are little known or understood. They also have in press another book by the same author, entitled "The Weird Orient."

\*\*\*

"A White Woman in Central Africa," by Miss Helen Caddick, which Cassell & Co. are publishing, is creating considerable comment in England, where the author's truthful descriptions and her humor are praised. According to Miss Caddick, the African savage and many things concerning his country are not as they have heretofore been painted.

\*\*\*

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, questioned after his nomination by the Republican convention as to what he was going to do,

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said he was going to hurry back to Oyster Bay to finish reading "The Story of France," by his friend, Thomas E. Watson.

\*\*\*

It is of interest to learn that William Stearns Davis, the author of "A Friend of Caesar," has just won the Thayer Scholarship at Harvard. This honor is given only for brilliant work in classical archeology. The manuscript of Mr. Davis' novel was read by a distinguished professor of archeology who vouched for its accuracy.

\*\*\*

"The Reign of Law," published by The Macmillan Company and reviewed in these columns last week, is having a phenomenal sale as it richly deserves. With the third edition just issued seventy thousand copies have been sold within three days of its publication. A fourth edition is in preparation.

\*\*\*

Harper & Brothers have just ready a timely volume entitled "Overland to China," by Archibald R. Colquhoun, a companion volume to the author's work on "China in Transformation." The new volume is fully illustrated with reproductions from photographs, and also contains a number of maps and diagrams. They have also just ready three novels: "Bequeathed," by Beatrice Whitby; "The Meloon Farm," a posthumous work by Maria Louise Pool; and "Lady Blanche's Salon," by Lloyd Bryce.

\*\*\*

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just ready a volume on "Burmah," by Max and Bertha Ferras, which contains reproductions of about 450 photographs, illustrating the characteristic situations in the life of the leading race, the aboriginal or Hill races, the scenery, the animals, and the vegetation.

\*\*\*

Little, Brown & Co. will publish immediately, "In South Africa With Buller," by Captain George Clarke Musgrave, author of "Under Three Flags in Cuba." Captain Musgrave's new book gives a full narrative of the war in Cape Colony, and has special interest as the author has just returned from the scene of battle.

\*\*\*

McClure, Philips & Co. have in preparation for publication in the early fall, a work on "What We Know of Genesis in the Light of Modern Thought," by Dr. Elwood Worcester, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia.

\*\*\*

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a volume of short stories, entitled "Another Creel of Irish Stories," by Jane Barlow, who with Seumas MacManus is perhaps the best known delineator of Irish life and character, as those who have read her "Irish Idylls" and "Bogland Studies" will no doubt admit.

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W. A. Cox, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Advt.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

CHINA; THE LONG-LIVED EMPIRE. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. Pp. 466. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co. \$2.50.

MYSTERIES OF ECONOMICS WHEN ANCHORED IN BULLION. By J. H. Davis. Pp. 49. Chillicothe, Mo.: The Author. 10c.

NATURE'S MIRACLES. Familiar Talks on Science. By Elisha Gray. Pp. 243. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 60c.

CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC WELFARE. Addresses at the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Pp. 208. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

THE WEB OF LIFE. By Robert Herrick. Pp. 356. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

GREATER CANADA. The Past, Present and Future of the Canadian Northwest. By E. B. Osborn. Pp. 243. New York: A. Wessels Co. \$1.25.

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